

tions of silver nitrate following a thorough cleansing of the canal. In a limited number of private patients I have found fulguration of decided value in this location. Occasionally amputation of the cervix will be required. In the presence of gonorrhoeal pus tubes treatment directed toward the cervix alone will be of little value as this source of reinfection must naturally be eradicated before a cure can be expected.

Gonorrhoeal endometritis is an uncommon condition and the use of the overworked curette following this diagnosis has resulted in much harm and has seldom been of benefit to the patient.

Finally permit me to emphasize the fact that radical surgical measures are frequently indicated in Neisser infections and that temporizing with injections, etc., is unjustifiable, merely resulting in the loss of time. It must be admitted that it is often impossible to positively assert that a gonorrhoea is cured, for notwithstanding the absence of objective and subjective symptoms some women apparently remain capable of infection as long as they live. This fact, however, should not discourage us in our attempts to conquer a most serious disease.

Thanks are due Dr. Agnes Walker and J. T. Boyer of the San Francisco Health Department and Dr. Maurice Heppner of the San Francisco Hospital for their valuable assistance in the examination and treatment of these cases.

Shreve Building.

## Book Reviews

**Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Prescription Writing. For Students and Practitioners.** By Walter A. Bastedo, Ph. G., M. D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine Columbia University. Second Edition, Reset. Octavo of 654 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1918. Cloth, \$4.00 net.

Many workers recognize that the field of pharmacology has become so wide that it is now impossible for one person to speak authoritatively on all of its problems and this holds with double force with respect to the combined subjects of pharmacology and therapeutics. Most of us are looking to the future for a handbook of pharmacology in which the individual drugs shall be discussed by numerous conscientious workers who have devoted time to the drugs they discuss and would therefore be in a position to value the immense literature which has grown up. Until that time comes, we must rely upon general treatises written by one or two persons and such books must have their limitations.

The work of Bastedo is based on the lecture courses given at Columbia University. It is clearly and attractively written and holds one's attention. The publishers have enhanced its value by the use of clear type and proper spacing. The book is written by a clinician evidently for students who intend to enter the practice of medicine. Such students will find valuable hints and suggestions as to treatment and will learn the relation of pharmacology to therapeutics. It is distinctly a textbook, but a good one, hardly full enough for the general practitioner. The views expressed are up to date, but at times seem dogmatic, the reasons not always being given in detail. Some chapters might have been expanded with profit.

The reviewer believes that part of our present

failure in medicine is due to the fact that we have not always attempted to develop the logical or critical ability of our students and have made dogmatic statements, whereas students should be taught to criticize the evidence for their beliefs. Such a critical textbook in pharmacology is lacking. The work of Bastedo has been reprinted several times and has just been revised into a new edition. This would indicate its popularity.

A. C. C.

**Postgraduate Medicine. Prevention and Treatment of Disease.** By Augustus Caillé. Illustrated. N. Y.: Appleton, 1918.

Regarded from the viewpoint of a manual of treatment it is hardly fair to the author to characterize this somewhat sketchy though exhaustive volume as being superficial and therefore unsatisfactory. Rather should this work be read as a most interesting and valuably suggestive epitome of the thoughts on treatment by a man with a world of experience and a vast fund of resources. There is not a field of medicine that is not given recognition and not a mode of treatment that is not given critical notice and mention. A reading of this book will be sure to give one a number of valuable suggestions in any field that can be mentioned.

And yet, one feels that the author has written a book that should be regarded as a collection of the wisdom and experience of a wise and experienced medical man, and not a volume for reference in case of need. Thus the usefulness of Dr. Caillé's book is more in the nature of a postgraduate course in the treatment of disease, than a manual to be consulted when the diagnosis is determined but the treatment still in doubt. A further objection to the adoption of this work as a reference book might be raised from the point of view that nearly all that is taught in this book can be found in general text-books as well as in original sources. It would be a sad commentary on the amount of reading a medical man has done if he were to find much that was new or unfamiliar in all of the thousand pages of the text.

G. H. T.

**Principles of Mental Hygiene.** By Wm. A. White. Introduction by Smith Ely Jelliffe. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1917. Price \$2.00.

Now that the domain of the psychiatrist and alienist is no longer a field that is the peculiar property of the initiated few; now that medical men and women must reckon with the social variation from the normal as well as the physical variations; now that the public conscience is awake to the fact that there is a duty that is owed to those who are handicapped by inferior nervous or mental makeup, it is with genuine pleasure that such a book as this is welcomed. In language that is simple, clear, in a mode of exposition that is authoritative yet kindly, Professor White has given to the profession a volume that will open to many a delightful field in the medical world. Too many of our profession are neglectful of the social side of medicine. This may be through laziness, indifference or through lack of perception or of training, but this field can no longer be ignored. The study of our cases from the social aspect is as essential as that from any other point of view. Social problems are presented to the doctor more frequently than to any other, unless it be the spiritual advisor, whose place the doctor must so often fill. In this world of ours, conflict and adjustment, heredity and environment, stimulus and reaction, individual and herd relations, reason and instinct form the chief motives of our existences. Let us study these things; let us apply our knowledge to our daily round of cases; let us remember to treat the patient as well as the disease. This work is pecu-

liarily qualified to awaken the physician to his other duties to his patients, other duties than the almost mechanical investigation and treatment of diseased tissues and organs. There is no one who could not benefit by and derive inspiration from a reading of this little work, and the reviewer takes especial pleasure in giving it his unqualified recommendation.

G. H. T.

**Talks on Obstetrics.** By Rae T. La Vake. St. Louis: Mosby. 1917.

This little volume is precisely what its author designs it to be—"Neither a textbook nor compend" of obstetrics, but a discussion of the most important problems giving a perspective that is extremely valuable to the student or the physician of limited obstetrical vision. Another point which the book attains is an attempt to eradicate individual faddism and to make procedures so rational and conservative as to become standardized. Under the first chapter on sepsis many important points with regard to prenatal care are brought forward. The subjects of the importance of rectal examination; technic of preparation and after care; and the technic of delivery are well covered. The recent view of the part played by foci of infection is given deserved consideration, and the treatment is most widely accepted by obstetricians. The salient points in eclampsia are presented and most suggestive theories are touched upon. The procedures are most sound. Under hemorrhage, the author has in a few pages given a most complete exposition of differential diagnosis and practice, and no point is missed in the prophylaxis of abortion. The prevailing view on the subject of Cesarean section and therapeutic abortion is maintained. The use of forceps when actually indicated and according to established rules cannot be too rigidly insisted upon. Version is favored rather more than the accepted tenet but one is warned against withdrawing the hand once introduced until the course of procedure is clear. The author's rules in obstetrics are all well worth adoption as a part of the creed of obstetricians.

L. T.

**Manual No. 2.** Notes for Army Medical Officers. Edited by Lt.-Col. T. H. Goodwin, R. A. M. C., deals with the subject of Organization and Administration, War Surgery, Sanitation in War, and Notes for service on the Western Front. It takes up the subject of medical units and their relations to other branches of the service, Casualty Clearing Stations, Hospitals, Medical and Surgical Equipment, the wastage of War, Battle Casualties and many other topics of essential interest to the Army surgeon. It considers collapse and shock and the various treatments of wounds. It considers and illustrates the splints used; in fact, all that the Medical Officer should know in the War Zone. It is the result of the experience of our Medical Allies and represents the best guide for our own profession at the front. It is to be most heartily recommended. Publishers, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. T. P.

**Manual No. 3.** Military Ophthalmics Surgery. By Greenwood, De Schweinitz and Parker. This little book deals with the various injuries which may affect the eyes in war times and their methods of treatment. It gives a full list of instruments necessary in the equipment of the eye surgeon. It also deals with infectious diseases of the eye and contains an interesting chapter on the examination of malingersers. This latter will undoubtedly be useful to examining boards as well as to the surgeon who is confronted by reconstructive problems. Publishers, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. T. P.

**American Addresses on War Surgery.** By Sir Berkeley Moynihan, C. B., Temporary Colonel, A. M. S., Consulting Surgeon, Northern Command. 12mo. of 143 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1917. Cloth, \$1.75 net.

This little book contains five papers read in America in October and November, 1917: Causes of the War, Gunshot Wounds and Their Treatment, Wounds of the Knee-joint, Injuries to the Peripheral Nerves, and Wounds of the Lungs and Pleura. It is written with an easy simplicity and a clinical logic that mark the English master. The chapters on wound treatment and on wounds of the knee are admirable. They give the essence of what three years of war and the sacrifice of numberless lives have evolved. Moynihan lays more weight on an early, careful and complete excision of contaminated wounds than on the various kinds of antiseptics;—of the Carrel-Dakin method he says: "In times of leisure the method is good; in times of war, with all the haste of war, it will often fail." He praises Wright's hypertonic salt packs and irrigations. The chapter on wounds of the knee gives clear indications for the different methods of treatment and decries the placing of drains in the joint. What is in the book is Gospel; we should recommend every surgeon to study it.

L. E.

**Guide to Organic Drugs.** Ninth revision U. S. Pharmacopoeia. Third revision of National Formulary. Compiled and arranged by John S. Wright. Leather. Indianapolis: Eli Lilly & Co. 1917. Price 25c.

This is a handy little vest-pocket guide based on the third revision of the National Formulary. It contains in addition to a glossary of botanical and therapeutical terms, a conspectus of plant families and other information of pharmacological interest.

L. E.

**American Illustrated Medical Dictionary (Dorland).**

A new and complete Dictionary of terms used in Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Veterinary Science, Nursing, Biology, and kindred branches; with new and elaborate tables. Ninth edition revised and enlarged. Edited by W. A. Newman Dorland, M. D. Large octavo of 1179 pages with 331 illustrations, 119 in colors. Containing over 2000 new terms. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1917. Flexible leather, \$5.00 net; thumb index, \$5.50 net.

This is a very convenient desk Dictionary containing the latest medical scientific definitions in conjunction with considerable information on subjects of medical, physiological and anatomical and surgical interest.

It is bound in limp leather, very convenient in size and weight, and is to be highly recommended as a vade mecum of the practicing physician.

As a sample of its modernness we append the following words:

#### War Words.

ambrine	Leclainche-
brassard	Vallée serum
brilliant green	réforme
chloramine-T	tolamine
chlorazene	trypaflavine
flavine	trench back
javellization	trench foot